

[illegible]

No. 3752 { **CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.**
For one inch and under 2s., and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.

SOUTHERN HOUSE,
LINEN DRAPEY, HOSIERY, HATS,
DASHERY, CLOTHING, AND BLANK
WAREHOUSE,
244, GEORGE STREET SOUTH, 244, BRICKFIELD
MILL.
THE proprietors of the above House
beg respectfully to inform the reader
in the Southern parts of the City, buyers of

the country, and the public generally, they are prepared to supply them with the best choice and largest assortment of goods in the trade, nearly all of which have been selected by agents at home, and are consequently free from the enormous prices presently obtaining in the colonial markets, will be sold at such low prices as must

DEFT COMPETITION,
and cause the name of their house to become a proverb,
**NOT ONLY
FOR CHEAPNESS,
BUT ALSO FOR THE
SUPERIOR QUALITY OF THE GOODS.**
The following is an enumeration of some of the

call particular attention, confiding in the public support upon the principle that—

"HE WHO BEST EARNES MARKED, BEST DESERVES."

Print dresses, from 25c. to 50c. 6d.
Rich dark de laine cloth, from 6c.
Splendid gals plaids; commencing at 13d. a yd.
Orleans cloths ditto 3d. ditto
Satin stripes ditto 17d. ditto
Cobourg ditto 16d. ditto
Gingham dresses, 4s. 6d.
Checked jaconet and book muslins
Cap and bonnet ribbons, in great variety
Cap fronts, hairnets and flaps

Whisker blondes, laces and edgings, v
cheap
Fancy neck ties
Muslin collars and habit shirts
Plain and fancy wide nets, from 2d. a yard.
Gloves and mitts
White and coloured knit wool shawls
Plaid and cashmere ditto
Ribbon trimming, quite new
Dressed and undressed hollands
Calico flannels
6-4 and 8-4 Damask table linen
White and grey sheetings, 2 yards wide
Blankets, all sizes and qualities, рус. Ac.

Tick, canvas, oenaburg, cheese cloth
 Hosiery of every description
 In haberdashery every article is warranted
 of the best kind made, and no other will
 kept.
 Children's cotton and lambewool socks,
 Tartan hose, gloves, hoods, boae, Victori
 &c., &c.
 Men's white shirts
 Ditto regatta, Scotch twill and stripe ditto
 Ditto blue serge ditto
 Ditto blue and drab pilot coats
 Ditto shepherds' and stockmen's ditto
 Ditto tweed, Taglionis and Chesterfields

Ditto moleskin trousers
 Ditto worsted and cotton cord ditto
 Ditto waistcoats, in endless variety
 Ditto spotted and striped Guernsey and lam
 wool shirts
 Ditto worsted night caps
 Ditto ditto comforters
 Ditto Manila hats
 Ditto cotton and India-rubber braces
 Ditto cotton, silk, and satin cravats and po
 - handkerchiefs
 Ditto linen collars and opera ties
 Colonial tweeds, corduroy, white [d. b.
 printed moleskin.

Observe **T. COOK AND CO.**
Southern House,
245, George-street South, 245,
The Cheapest House in Sydney.
Terms—Cash only, and no Abatement.

GOLD MIXED
FASHIONABLE LLAMA OVER
COATS, with velvet collars and
and lined throughout,
One Pound Seven Shillings and Sixpence
ready-made or made to measure, with
An extensive assortment of materials suited
a Tailoring Trade of the first order, at

and Prescon's, where, in consequence of the
Dissolution of Partnership,
 as per previous advertisement, gentlemen
 have garments of every description made
 measures in the first style, at a reduction
 of thirty to fifty per cent. from
 regular trade prices. The exact amount
 of saving may be ascertained by com-
 paring the reduced prices with the origi-
 nal, which still remains in the department.
 Orders being taken for Cash and Cash Only.
 The present stock of
Ready-made Overcoats,
 in blue, brown, and inelastic, heavy v-

cloths, box and pilot cloths, &c., are
worthy of attention, being of superior
and qualities, and decidedly *Cheaper* than
anything hitherto offered in New South Wales.
8778 Emporium, 263, Pitt-st.

NEW WINTER GOODS,
EX SYDNEY.
JOHNSON AND WEIGHT beg
to inform their friends and the public
they have just opened several cases of
WINTER GOODS, to which they parti-
cularly invite attention, as they will be for
most superior in *Style* and *Quality*, and

cidedly CHEAP, consisting of—
Gala plaids
Cobourg and Orleans cloths
British merinos
French merinos, in every shade, commencing
at 4s. 6d. per yard
Shaded, shot and satin striped crapes
DARK DE LAINE DRESSES
Dark alpaca dresses
Shawls, in every variety
TOGETHER WITH
Brown and white calicoes
Flannels and blankets
Slops

Prints,
Rough and dressed hollands
Hosiery, gloves, &c., &c., &c.
CODDEN HOUSE,
87 277 and 279, Pitt-street

REMOVAL.
T. E. RUDD, Watch and Clock
Maker, and Jeweller, late of the
of Prevost and Rudd, begs to acquaint
friends and the public, that he has removed
No. 79, King-street, three doors east of his
residence, where he hopes by his usual
and punctuality, for a continuation of

NOTICE.
THE Raffle for the Grand Piano
will positively come off on Friday
at six o'clock, P.M., at J. DUNCAN'S, Hun-
street.
N. B.—There are three shares yet to be
disposed of.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND OATS
HAY, hydraulic pressed, and of
superior quality. *pow landings, ex Cadet.*

Hobart Town, and on sale by the undersigned.
8755 JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

TIN PLATES.
JUST ARRIVED, per Sydney, 10 Boxes IC, 50 IX, and 30 IXX, for sale by the undersigned.
8723 LAMB, PARBURY, AND

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—100 bags Globe Onions, superior quality, at 6s. 6d. per bag.

also a fresh supply of Onion Seed, comprising White Spanish, Brown Deptford, Globes.

JOHN BAPTIST

May 25.

ORDER OF THE DAY TO THE GARDE MOBILE.

The following order of the day to the Garde Mobile has been issued by the General Commandant: "Officers, Sub-Officers, and Volunteers of the Garde Mobile—If I were to believe your calumnies, you would allow yourselves to be governed by pernicious and interested counsel. You would disturb the order which hitherto you have so intrepidly defended, and attack the Republic and its institutions placed under your safeguard, and society, which is proud of your success, and calls you its glorious children. In the name of the country which we will defend against all its enemies, listen to my voice, and expel these exciters to anarchy, who, in leading you to your ruin, would revenge themselves of your past glory."

The Press says.—We believe that we can give the assurance that M. Marrast sent a proposition to the President of the Republic as a means of insuring tranquillity, to withdraw from General Changarnier the command of the forces in Paris, in order to give it to General de Lamoricière. This demand met with a formal refusal.

ARREST OF COUNT D'ALTON SHEE.

Among the persons who have been arrested is the late Peer of France, Count d'Alton Shee. M. d'Alton Shee was successively page to Charles X., Peer of France, a confidential adviser to M. Guizot, commissary of the famous banquet of the Chateau-Rouge, president of one of the most violent clubs of Paris, and an ultra-Socialist. M. Aubert-Roche has also been arrested. He was one of the chief founders of the *Solidarité Républicaine*, a society which has ramifications all through France. The number of signatures attached to the petitions for the dissolution of the National Assembly, amounts to 230,000; there are 10,450 against it.

THE PRESIDENT'S BALL.

The President of the Republic gave a grand ball on Friday, which will be followed by several others, one every fortnight. As the smallness of the hotel only permits six hundred persons to be received, there will be various series of invitations.

CAPTURE OF A SECRET SOCIETY.

An important capture was effected in Paris about seven o'clock on Monday. The Minister of the Interior having been informed that the leaders of the Society of the *Solidarité Républicaine*, which is a resuscitation of the sanguinary club of the Rights of Man, were sitting in conclave in the Rue de Faubourg St. Denis, commanded that they should be forthwith arrested. A battalion of a regiment of the line was instantly despatched to the spot, and having been drawn up in front of the house No. 50, a number of police officers entered and arrested the members of the society to the number of 60, who were marched off to prison, singing the hymn of the Girondins, and shouting at intervals *Vive la République!*

THE CONSPIRACY.

The Minister of the Interior has received the following telegraphic despatch from the Prefect of the Côte d'Or:—"The conspiracy which was to have exploded in Paris was concerted with the secret societies of this department. They remained here in permanence during the night of the 29th. Some dragoons, led by two well known Socialists, who assumed the uniform of the dragoons, endeavoured to disturb public tranquillity during the night. This small troop fractured the arm of a police agent. The two conspirators were arrested, as well as the dragoons." On Wednesday evening, the National Assembly divided on the proposition of M. Billault, relative to the budget of 1849, when they appeared: For the proposition, 390; against it, 397; majority against it, 7. The proposition was accordingly rejected. The proposition was to the effect that the amount of the budget of receipts should be fixed by the Assembly before examining the budget of expenses, and that the latter should be cut down and arranged according to the amount of the former. To any one who knows the mode of proceeding in such matters in France, it must be evident that this motion did not mean merely what it expressed. It was, in fact, intended by the mover, and understood by the Assembly, that the result would be considered a vote of confidence in the present Ministers, or the reverse, as the case might be. The result, it now appears, is in favour of the Cabinet. The Government is said to have received accounts of some disturbances at Strasbourg and Dijon. The general of the *Peuple* (M. Froudhon's paper) was on Wednesday condemned by default to three years' imprisonment, and a fine of 2,000fr. for exciting one class of the people against the other.

THE REVENUE RETURNS.

The *Moniteur* publishes a statement of the revenue returns for the years 1846, 1847, and 1848, which gives the following results:—

1846	153,958,908
1847	134,117,730
1848	89,448,458

showing a diminution in 1848 as compared with 1846 of nearly one-half.

LATEST FROM AUSTRIA.

EXPECTED PROMOTION OF THE DIET—FURTHER STORM.

We have received advices from Vienna to the 25th of January inclusive. There is nothing stirring in the political world. The rumour that the Diet would be prorogued till the 15th of May was gaining ground; and the young Emperor having ordered the sum of 500,000 florins to be distributed amongst the poor of Vienna was regarded as an indication of the Emperor's intention to take up his residence at the capital. Vienna has been visited by a fearful storm. Our correspondent says:—January 25.—For the last twenty-four hours a perfect hurricane has been raging, accompanied by thunder and lightning, but no rain. I never witnessed anything like it on *terra firma*. The sudden gusts of wind come sweeping along, and then all is quiet. I can only liken their particular noise to the booming of great guns, carrying destruction with them, unroofing houses, and tearing up trees; and I expect to be obliged to pick my way through the streets

to-morrow, over fallen chimney pots and brick-bats, the lesser artillery employed by these powers of the air. To complete the illusion, the sentinel before my window continually challenges the passing citizen, as the patrol, with "Halt! wer da?" and the pass-word, "Guter Freund," imparts an air of military pomp to the whole proceeding. Old women and children seem to think there is really something in the wind, and that these January floods and tempests bode no good; the oldest inhabitant declares he has lived too long, and that the city is doomed, an earthquake being about the thing next expected.

VIENNA, JAN. 26.—The rumour of the taking of Leopoldstadt is not confirmed. A part of this strong fortress is said to be in the hands of the Imperialists, but the garrison of the principal citadel is determined to defend itself to the last extremity. It is said, but the assertion wants confirmation, that Bajer, the Commandant of the fortress, was nailed to the gate for having proposed to surrender. Prince Windischgrätz has proposed to the Emperor, that all the Hungarian bank-bills, of whatsoever value, shall be received by all the banks of the monarchy. In consequence of this measure the Hungarian bank-bills will be transformed into Austrian bank-bills for the first time.

MOOR EXECUTIONS IN LOMBARDY.

The most atrocious cruelties are practised on the unfortunate inhabitants of Lombardy by the savage hordes of Croats and Pandours, under Kadetzky. A horrible system of espionage has, in obedience to orders from the Austrian camp, been organised throughout the whole of Lombardy. A few days since, a man, in apparently an extreme state of suffering, applied for relief to Signor Rossi, a gentleman well known in Milan for his numerous charities. The applicant stated that he was a Hungarian, that he was suffering from illness and destitution, and that he was anxious to return to his own country. Rossi relieved his wants; and the miserably wretched man, who was a government spy, immediately caused Rossi to be arrested and conveyed to prison on a charge of having aided a Hungarian to escape. Rossi's wife went immediately to the military commandant of Milan to beg the release of her husband, and was assured that he would not long be detained in prison. On quitting the presence of the commandant, she met her unfortunate husband, guarded by soldiers, going to execution, and he was shot immediately afterwards. Rossi leaves a widow and family of seven children. Another execution, of a still more atrocious character, took place shortly afterwards. Dr. Magni, of Milan, had a son, who, on the entry of Kadetzky into Milan, in August last, emigrated to Piedmont. Some time since a decree of the Emperor recalling the emigrants was published at Milan. The doctor sought the governor of the city, and asked if his son had really a right to return. The governor handed the doctor the imperial decree, desired him to read it, and added, "Trust in the word of the Emperor, your son will run no risk in arriving here." The father wrote to his son to hasten his return. He did return, was arrested, and within twelve hours of his arrival at Milan was shot.

DOMINANT BY ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.

The *Presse* of Vienna has the following:—"Venice is to be bombarded by balloons, as the lagunes prevent the approach of artillery. Five balloons, each twenty-three feet in diameter, are in construction at Treviso. In a favourable wind the balloons will be launched and directed as near to Venice as possible, and on their being brought in a vertical position over the town, the fire will be given by electro-magnetism. Each of the five balloons affixed to the balloons is in communication with a large galvanic battery placed on the shore by means of a long insulated copper wire. The fuse is ignited by connecting the wire. The bomb falls perpendicularly, and explodes on reaching the ground. By this means twenty-five bombs a day may be thrown, supposing the wind to be favourable. An experiment made at Treviso on the 9th succeeded completely."

SPAIN.

INTRIGUES AT COURT—ILLNESS OF NARVAEZ.

Theremoured retirement of General Narvaez from public life is improbable just now, although, under the supposition—correct, perhaps—of his services being indispensable to the Moderado party at the present crisis, he has lately more than once threatened to withdraw from office, in the hope of attaching the camarilla more closely to his interests through the instinct of self-preservation, in order to crush the grandee cabal, at the head of which is the Marquis de Miraflores, Gonzales Bravo, and some of the personal favourites of Isabel II., into whose arms she has thrown herself. Queen Christina continues to support Narvaez against the formidable coalition that menaces him. His health continues in a very unsatisfactory state, and the ulcer in his leg, which half heals and breaks out afresh by turns, must, in the end, according to the opinion of medical men, compel him to seek a change of climate, unless he chooses risking his life at Madrid. The Duke de Glucksburg, late French Ambassador at Madrid during the last days of Louis Philippe's reign, has left that capital for Paris, it is said, on a most important and delicate mission from Queen Christina to the President of the French Republic, for the purpose of trying to induce him and his Government to sanction the contemplated arrangement for associating Madame Munoz and the King Consort with the Queen in the exercise of the royal authority, as a preliminary to her abdication, and the accession of the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier to the throne, an event which the Duke de Glucksburg is instructed to assure the French Government will prove highly beneficial to the interests of both countries.

DUEL BETWEEN NARVAEZ AND SENOR SAGASTI.

We have received the Madrid papers of the 26th January. General Narvaez had fought a duel with Senor Sagasti, after a stormy debate in the Senate, at the close of the sitting of the previous day. Two shots were exchanged without effect, when the seconds interfered. Senor Sagasti was Political Chief of Madrid, under Espartero, in 1843.

PARIS.

REJECTION OF THE ANNUITY—DISTURBANCES IN FRANCE.

PARIS, FRIDAY NIGHT.—In the National Assembly a long discussion took place on the proposition brought forward by M. Lagrange, in the name of the Montagnards, for a general amnesty of all persons at present in confinement for political crimes and misdemeanours committed since the 24th February, 1848. In the end, the Assembly decided by a majority of 531 to 167, that the proposition should not be taken into consideration. In the early part of the sitting, the Donation and Succession Bill was taken into consideration, and the Assembly having rejected the duty of 1fr. 40c. per cent, proposed by the committee on the transfer of real property in direct line, the committee declared that it withdrew the bill. M. Passy then proposed the adjournment of the original bill proposed by M. Goucheux, in order that the Government might see what step it ought next to take; this course was agreed to. The *Moniteur* publishes an account of some disturbances which took place in different portions of France, about the commencement of the present week, and connects them with the alleged conspiracy of Monday last. At Troyes the Prefect is said to have seized a quantity of muskets. The authorities of Marseilles had disconcerted an attack in the night of the 27th ult. by doubling the military posts. The malcontents in Lyons had been kept in check by the numerous garrison. An uneasy activity, however, was observed amongst a certain number of the population. At Strasbourg the clubs, joined by a very few operatives, paraded the streets, uttering seditious cries and demanding employment. They dispersed after they had been addressed by the Mayor's deputy, who promised to relieve the most needy. These rioters did not exceed 250 in number. At Limoges the attitude of the operatives created some alarm in the town, but the excellent spirit shown by the National Guard, and the firmness of the Prefect, restored confidence. The Prefect of Troyes seized thirteen chests of muskets which were being sent to Chalons. It has been ascertained that a quantity of arms and ammunition were smuggled into France by the north-eastern and eastern frontiers. It was observed that numerous hands of able-bodied men were seen in the roads in the neighbourhood of the capital, directing their steps towards Paris, the rendezvous of insurrection, while emissaries from Paris were organizing insurrection in the departments. The report of an approaching insurrection was industriously circulated.

The withdrawal of the bill for creating a scale of duties on legacies and donations creates a new difficulty for the Finance Minister. He is deprived of some twenty million francs on which he probably counted for meeting a portion of the accruing deficits. This financial question threatens to become bewildering.

ENGLISH NEWS.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

We feel bound to accord but a qualified praise to the manner in which "her Majesty's Opposition" has commenced the campaign. It has advanced to the attack with spirit and ability. Lord Stanley has almost fought his way into the centre of the hostile camp; Disraeli has challenged the foe at every point; the lesser chiefs have done their best; the majority in the House of Lords has been proved to depend on any two or three peers who may wish to turn the scale. Why, then, do we not recognise at once in the brilliant and impetuous Stanley the conqueror of the crisis, and the deliverer of his country from the dominion of the Whigs? Simply because the idea is ridiculous. We may justly imagine the Whigs defeated, and the Protectionists for one night triumphant; but no reasonable being can imagine the latter governing this country on their present principles. Unfortunately, after the night comes the morning, and waking life succeeds to the illusions of sleep. A victorious division must be followed by a new Ministry, a Cabinet, a policy, a programme of measures, a budget, and all the other solid realities of actual government. What renders the Opposition powerless and hopeless is the fact that Englishmen can look forward twenty-four hours. Prudence is the science of alternatives. If we liked the Whigs ever so little, we must still consider what we should have in their place. Even when a vessel seems likely to founder, the sailor will hesitate before he leaps into a cockboat which the next wave must infallibly capsize.

DIocese OF EXETER.

REPLY OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTEBURY to a memorial addressed to him by certain laymen of the Diocese of Exeter.

"Gentlemen,—In replying to the memorial which you have presented to me as agreed upon at a recent public meeting, held at Plymouth, I will first allude to that part of it which I have read with great satisfaction. It cannot be otherwise than gratifying to one placed in the situation which I have been called to occupy, when he receives from a numerous, and, I doubt not, influential body of laymen, an assurance of their steadfast adherence to our Church, to her doctrine, and her constitution. Attached too, as I am, not less by official duty than by private conviction, to the principles of the Reformation, I rejoice to find those principles sincerely professed and manfully upheld. Indeed, among various causes of regret which have arisen of late years, in connection with the Roman Catholic religion, I have always found consolation in perceiving, from undoubted evidence, that the great body of our people are too well acquainted with Scriptural truth to be ever allured back into errors renounced by their forefathers."

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

(From the Times, February 3.)

THE principles which have been loudly and eloquently expressed for the last two nights in both Houses of Parliament upon the foreign policy of the country are those to which through the long twilight of the autumn recess we have given our undeviating support. Nor have these sentiments been confined to any one side of the Peers or Commons; the principles for which we have contended are not those of a party; but of Great Britain, and they have seldom been more ably expressed than in the Marquis of Lansdowne's admirable speech. The maintenance of amicable relations with foreign states, irrespective of their internal changes of policy and government—the especial adherence of the country to its ancient alliances—the strict observance of the law of treaties and of international usages, even when they clash with the sympathies or excitement of the moment—these are doctrines which no one ventures in theory to contest or deny. Charges preferred against a minister may be met in two ways—he may repel and disavow them, or he may admit and justify the fact imputed to him. For the honour of the country and the welfare of the government, we had far rather learn that the facts attributed to Lord Palmerston have been exaggerated than that the motives ascribed to him are true. These at least the Government repudiates. It is denied that the Ministers of the Crown are insensible to the ancient and lasting claims of the Austrian alliance. It is denied that they instigated their minister to cabal against the Cabinet of Spain. Admiral Parker's interference at Messina is justified upon the bare plea of humanity, not of policy; and in Greece, a diplomat who has been unfortunately too long identified with an irritating and unsuccessful line of conduct is to be superseded by a gentleman of conciliatory manners and good abilities. If these are indications that the lessons of the last few months have not been lost upon the Government, we accept and applaud the omen.

The production of the papers connected with these important occurrences has been directly promised in the speech from the Throne, and cannot be delayed. It rests with that evidence to show what the conduct of the Cabinet has actually been, and whether their actions abroad have been, as we trust they have, invariably regulated by the principles of foreign policy on which we are all agreed at home. We have, however, already some information which throws considerable light on the request made by Austria for British intervention in the affairs of Northern Italy; and as these facts have not yet been accurately brought before the public, we shall confine the remainder of these remarks to that subject.

A SCENE IN THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

(From the Times, February 3.)

A very singular and a very painful scene occurred yesterday in the Court of Exchequer, of which the only counterbalancing feature is the contrast it presents with the conduct of the Ecclesiastical Court upon a recent and similar occasion. At any rate, sensitiveness of feeling on the subject of nepotism still exists at Westminster. The actors in it were the Chief Baron, Sir Frederick Pollock; Sir Frederick Thesiger; and Mr. Martin, the Queen's Counsel, and son-in-law of the Chief Baron. It is necessary to mention this last fact in order that the public may appreciate the relative positions of the parties concerned.

As each came on yesterday before the Chief Baron and a special jury, in which Sir Frederick Thesiger appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Martin for the defendant. It was an information against Mr. Russell, for a breach of the Customs Law, in not having reported the arrival of his fishing-smack to the Custom-house authorities at Harwich in due manner and form. We need not, however, here repeat the details of a petty case which is in no other way worthy of notice than in so far as it was the pretext for a collision between the Chief Baron and two leading counsel. Mr. Martin, in examining witnesses for the defence, put a number

of questions to which Sir Frederick Thesiger objected, on the ground of irrelevancy. The Chief Baron, when appealed to, admitted "that the questions were open to that objection at first sight, but he did not see how he could interfere at present. Such questions were frequently put, and counsel always had the credit of having some object in view. We quote the very words of the report as these words appear to have been misunderstood both by Sir Frederick Thesiger and Mr. Martin, and to have conveyed the impression that the examination was irrelevant, but that the Chief Baron would not stop it. Now, assuming the report to be correct, what Sir Frederick Pollock did say amounted to this—that he was not in a condition at that stage of the examination to decide whether the questions were relevant or the reverse, but that it was usual in such cases to extend latitude to counsel, and judge of the relevancy by the event."

The bickering continued—Mr. Martin questioning, Sir Frederick Thesiger objecting, and the Chief Baron refusing to interfere. At length Sir Frederick Thesiger, evidently under the influence of warmer feeling, rose and said that Mr. Martin was allowed a discretion in the case under discussion, and in the Court of Exchequer generally, which would not be extended to himself or to any other counsel. The Chief Baron expressed his sense of the impropriety of this observation, and upon its being repeated by Sir Frederick Thesiger adjourned the Court and the cause until Monday. The jury were naturally disinclined to make their appearance in the box a second time upon the same business in consequence of a squabble between the bench and the bar, and retreated the Chief Baron to proceed with the trial, whereupon Mr. Martin turned round and told the jury that there was something behind the scenes which they did not understand, and that probably the consequence of what they had heard would be that he would never hold a brief in the Court of Exchequer again. The discussion closed with an observation from the Chief Baron, that both counsel had mistaken the meaning of his words in the way we have pointed out above. But we would refer the public to our report for fuller particulars.

Now, this is one of the cases which in its present stage is scarcely ripe for comment or discussion. It needs no great discernment to see that Sir Frederick Thesiger, and perhaps other counsel as well, of whose feeling he was the mouthpiece, have for some time entertained an opinion that undue facilities and advantages in the conduct of his cases is extended to Mr. Martin in consequence of his connexion with the Chief Baron. It is most unfortunate that some other near connexion of a Judge should practise in his court. At any rate, such a fact gives a colour to charges which may have no foundation in reality. A Judge must always be open to influences—the influence of commanding talent, to the influence of his own prejudices and passions. It would only be seemly and satisfactory to the public that persons nearly related to him should refrain from practising in his court. The whole transaction wears an appearance as though Sir Frederick Thesiger was upon the watch for a favourable moment to express this opinion. We cannot but think that he has made choice of an unfortunate occasion. Of what may have taken place in former instances we are not able to form a judgment, but Sir Frederick Thesiger no doubt believes that he has sufficient grounds for such serious charges as he has made against a judge in the position of the Chief Baron of the Exchequer. We say "charges," for the imputation is not confined to the single case of the *Attorney-General v. Russell*, but to the latitude extended to Mr. Martin in this court generally. The occasion chosen for the statement of the alleged grievance was, to say the least, unfortunate, for, judging from the report, the conduct of the Chief Baron appears to have been distinguished by great temper and forbearance. Nothing is more usual, nothing more necessary, than to permit a counsel to proceed some length in a line of examination before the question of the relevancy or irrelevancy of the interrogatories can be determined. Better, at times, to concede the point than to cause delay by wrangling about it. Sir Frederick Thesiger has, unfortunately, placed himself by his own act in a position in which it is impossible to judge of the pertinency of his objections.

This is a case which evidently cannot stop here. We will not discuss the question of the alleged nepotism of the Chief Baron until we are furnished with further facts; but with regard to Sir Frederick Thesiger, considering his position, so lately Attorney-General, so nearly a Chief Justice, and not without pretensions to such a dignity in the future, he holds a rank in the profession which should be a guarantee to the public that he would not venture upon so serious a step as charging the Chief Baron with malversation in his high office, without being fully able to substantiate the imputation. This is not the case of a just-fledged youngster playing at Exchequer, but a charge deliberately made by a man of mature years, of great experience in the Court, and with every opportunity for ascertaining the feeling of the bar. For the present we will stop here, although most anxious to see what follows. We cannot as yet see what issue to such a dispute there can be but one of alternatives—either Sir Frederick Pollock is unfit to continue Chief Baron of the Exchequer, or Sir Frederick Thesiger must resign all pretensions to high legal office for the future.

DEATH OF LORD TALBOT.—We have to announce the death of Earl Talbot, which took place at Ingestre-hall, Staffordshire, on Wednesday. The noble Earl who had been ailing for some time past, and of whose recovery no hopes had been entertained for some weeks, was in his 72nd year, having been born in April, 1777. He was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland for some years under the Liverpool Administration, and up to his death held the Lord-Lieutenancy of the county of Stafford. He succeeded in his title and estates by Viscount Ingestre, a captain in the navy, and member of Parliament for the southern division of Staffordshire. The present Earl is in his 45th year and married to Lady Sarah Russell, daughter of the late Marquis of Waterford, by whom he has a large family. His eldest son will be nineteen next April. *Globe.*

these concessions were dictated by the lively dread of a French invasion of Italy, in which case he contemplated nothing short of the immediate evacuation of the country to the Adige, and even to the Isonzo, leaving the Italians to deal as they might with their French masters. It appears from these papers that such was the excessive delusion pervading the diplomatic world at that time, that even an able politician like Mr. Abercromby, at Turin, held that the renunciation of Austria to Lombardy and the Venetian territory was the sole means of avoiding the intervention of France. That opinion, our readers will remember, we combated throughout the summer as most fallacious; and the result has proved that the French Government never was either able or willing to cross the Alps, even when the Austrians had regained all they were conceding. This error of judgment had, of course, a deep effect on the whole course of Lord Palmerston's proceedings. He demurred to the first Austrian proposal. On the following day, Baron Hummelauer returned with another offer. He then consented to the complete surrender of Lombardy, which was to dispose of it, retaining the Venetian part of the kingdom to be administered as an independent Italian state, after an equitable partition had been made to the two provinces.

Lord Palmerston's answer to this communication well deserves attention. He begins by expressing, in terms which proclaim his feelings of sympathy with the Austrian Government, "the sincerest pleasure to be able to be useful in these matters to his Imperial Majesty, and to have an opportunity of proving the great interest we take in the well-being of the Austrian Empire, and the high value set upon the alliance which has so long and so honourably to both parties united the Imperial and the British Crowns." With these views Her Majesty's Government "gladly consented to exert their utmost endeavours to bring about by negotiation an amicable settlement of the conflict between Austria and her revolted provinces in Italy." We observe, however, with some surprise, that this correspondence contains no allusion to the principal fact in the case, namely, the invasion of the Austrian territories by a foreign power, the King of Sardinia, who alone, as we now know, offered any military resistance whatever to the Imperial forces. The conflict "between Austria and her revolted provinces" was neither more nor less than a conflict between Austria and a Piedmontese army, which had speculated on the success of a revolutionary movement. However, the impression of the British Government on the 3rd of June was, "that the spirit of separate nationality (or what Lord John Russell well termed in his speech of Thursday, 'the jargon of nationality') had become so universal and strong among the Italians," that the subjection of those provinces by Austria would cost more than they were worth, and that the offer of the surrender of Lombardy and the retention of Venice was made too late and would not succeed. "Her Majesty's Government, therefore, would be unwilling to enter upon a negotiation, which, in their opinion, offered no prospects of success." This refusal was, however, qualified by an offer to treat, if the Austrians would consent to add certain portions in the Venetian territory, by which we understand Brescia and Rovigo, to their last proposal. Upon reference to the Court at Innsbruck, this suggestion was naturally rejected, for by the time we got there Marshal Radetzky's army was pretty nearly in a condition to reconquer all Italy, and the Austrians were recovering from the bugbear of a French invasion.

Such are the authentic particulars of the celebrated application made by Austria for British mediation, and such was the spirit in which that application was actually made. It certainly did not escape Lord Palmerston's penetration that although the French were extremely reluctant, and indeed, ill-prepared to cross the Alps, yet the annexation of Lombardy and Piedmont would probably have afforded them a pretext for the occupation of Savoy. The Austrian Government, and probably the rest of Europe, have therefore no cause to regret that this negotiation was pursued no further. We will only add, that we trust the speedy arrival of Count Colloredo, as Austrian Ambassador in this country, will put an end to the illusory conferences of Brussels, and to the temporary coolness which can never exist between the Courts of Vienna and St. James without prejudice to the great political interests of Europe. The language of all parties in the British Parliament must convince the world that there is nothing which English Ministers more anxiously disclaim, or which their opponents more loudly condemn, than a departure from the permanent principles on which our foreign relations ought to be conducted.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

(From the Times, February 3.)

THE principles which have been loudly and eloquently expressed for the last two nights in both Houses of Parliament upon the foreign policy of the country are those to which through the long twilight of the autumn recess we have given our undeviating support. Nor have these sentiments been confined to any one side of the Peers or Commons; the principles for which we have contended are not those of a party; but of Great Britain, and they have seldom been more ably expressed than in the Marquis of Lansdowne's admirable speech. The maintenance of amicable relations with foreign states, irrespective of their internal changes of policy and government—the especial adherence of the country to its ancient alliances—the strict observance of the law of treaties and of international usages, even when they clash with the sympathies or excitement of the moment—these are doctrines which no one ventures in theory to contest or deny. Charges preferred against a minister may be met in two ways—he may repel and disavow them, or he may admit and justify the fact imputed to him. For the honour of the country and the welfare of the government, we had far rather learn that the facts attributed to Lord Palmerston have been exaggerated than that the motives ascribed to him are true. These at least the Government repudiates. It is denied that the Ministers of the Crown are insensible to the ancient and lasting claims of the Austrian alliance. It is denied that they instigated their minister to cabal against the Cabinet of Spain. Admiral Parker's interference at Messina is justified upon the bare plea of humanity, not of policy; and in Greece, a diplomat who has been unfortunately too long identified with an irritating and unsuccessful line of conduct is to be superseded by a gentleman of conciliatory manners and good abilities. If these are indications that the lessons of the last few months have not been lost upon the Government, we accept and applaud the omen.

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The production of the papers connected with these important occurrences has been directly promised in the speech from the Throne, and cannot be delayed. It rests with that evidence to show what the conduct of the Cabinet has actually been, and whether their actions abroad have been, as we trust they have, invariably regulated by the principles of foreign policy on which we are all agreed at home. We have, however, already some information which throws considerable light on the request made by Austria for British intervention in the affairs of Northern Italy; and as these facts have not yet been accurately brought before the public, we shall confine the remainder of these remarks to that subject.

A SCENE IN THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

(From the Times, February 3.)

A very singular and a very painful scene occurred yesterday in the Court of Exchequer, of which the only counterbalancing feature is the contrast it presents with the conduct of the Ecclesiastical Court upon a recent and similar occasion. At any rate, sensitiveness of feeling on the subject of nepotism still exists at Westminster. The actors in it were the Chief Baron, Sir Frederick Pollock; Sir Frederick Thesiger; and Mr. Martin, the Queen's Counsel, and son-in-law of the Chief Baron. It is necessary to mention this last fact in order that the public may appreciate the relative positions of the parties concerned.

As each came on yesterday before the Chief Baron and a special jury, in which Sir Frederick Thesiger appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Martin for the defendant. It was an information against Mr. Russell, for a breach of the Customs Law, in not having reported the arrival of his fishing-smack to the Custom-house authorities at Harwich in due manner and form. We need not, however, here repeat the details of a petty case which is in no other way worthy of notice than in so far as it was the pretext for a collision between the Chief Baron and two leading counsel. Mr. Martin, in examining witnesses for the defence, put a number

of questions to which Sir Frederick Thesiger objected, on the ground of irrelevancy. The Chief Baron, when appealed to, admitted "that the questions were open to that objection at first sight, but he did not see how he could interfere at present. Such questions were frequently put, and counsel always had the credit of having some object in view. We quote the very words of the report as these words appear to have been misunderstood both by Sir Frederick Thesiger and Mr. Martin, and to have conveyed the impression that the examination was irrelevant, but that the Chief Baron would not stop it. Now, assuming the report to be correct, what Sir Frederick Pollock did say amounted to this—that he was not in a condition at that stage of the examination to decide whether the questions were relevant or the reverse, but that it was usual in such cases to extend latitude to counsel, and judge of the relevancy by the event."

The bickering continued—Mr. Martin questioning, Sir Frederick Thesiger objecting, and the Chief Baron refusing to interfere. At length Sir Frederick Thesiger, evidently under the influence of warmer feeling, rose and said that Mr. Martin was allowed a discretion in the case under discussion, and in the Court of Exchequer generally, which would not be extended to himself or to any other counsel. The Chief Baron expressed his sense of the impropriety of this observation, and upon its being repeated by Sir Frederick Thesiger adjourned the Court and the cause until Monday. The jury were naturally disinclined to make their appearance in the box a second time upon the same business in consequence of a squabble between the bench and the bar, and retreated the Chief Baron to proceed with the trial, whereupon Mr. Martin turned round and told the jury that there was something behind the scenes which they did not understand, and that probably the consequence of what they had heard would be that he would never hold a brief in the Court of Exchequer again. The discussion closed with an observation from the Chief Baron, that both counsel had mistaken the meaning of his words in the way we have pointed out above. But we would refer the public to our report for fuller particulars.

Now, this is one of the cases which in its present stage is scarcely ripe for comment or discussion. It needs no great discernment to see that Sir Frederick Thesiger, and perhaps other counsel as well, of whose feeling he was the mouthpiece, have for some time entertained an opinion that undue facilities and advantages in the conduct of his cases is extended to Mr. Martin in consequence of his connexion with the Chief Baron. It is most unfortunate that some other near connexion of a Judge should practise in his court. At any rate, such a fact gives a colour to charges which may have no foundation in reality. A Judge must always be open to influences—the influence of commanding talent, to the influence of his own prejudices and passions. It would only be seemly and satisfactory to the public that persons nearly related to him should refrain from practising in his court. The whole transaction wears an appearance as though Sir Frederick Thesiger was upon the watch for a favourable moment to express this opinion. We cannot but think that he has made choice of an unfortunate occasion. Of what may have taken place in former instances we are not able to form a judgment, but Sir Frederick Thesiger no doubt believes that he has sufficient grounds for such serious charges as he has made against a judge in the position of the Chief Baron of the Exchequer. We say "charges," for the imputation is not confined to the single case of the *Attorney-General v. Russell*, but to the latitude extended to Mr. Martin in this court generally. The occasion chosen for the statement of the alleged grievance was, to say the least, unfortunate, for, judging from the report, the conduct of the Chief Baron appears to have been distinguished by great temper and forbearance. Nothing is more usual, nothing more necessary, than to permit a counsel to proceed some length in a line of examination before the question of the relevancy or irrelevancy of the interrogatories can be determined. Better, at times, to concede the point than to cause delay by wrangling about it. Sir Frederick Thesiger has, unfortunately, placed himself by his own act in a position in which it is impossible to judge of the pertinency of his objections.

This is a case which evidently cannot stop here. We will not discuss the question of the alleged nepotism of the Chief Baron until we are furnished with further facts; but with regard to Sir Frederick Thesiger, considering his position, so lately Attorney-General, so nearly a Chief Justice, and not without pretensions to such a dignity in the future, he holds a rank in the profession which should be a guarantee to the public that he would not venture upon so serious a step as charging the Chief Baron with malversation in his high office, without being fully able to substantiate the imputation. This is not the case of a just-fledged youngster playing at Exchequer, but a charge deliberately made by a man of mature years, of great experience in the Court, and with every opportunity for ascertaining the feeling of the bar. For the present we will stop here, although most anxious to see what follows. We cannot as yet see what issue to such a dispute there can be but one of alternatives—either Sir Frederick Pollock is

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Following is the score of the game played

CURRENCY CAW.	
FIRST INNINGS.	
Wilkinson, b. by Rowley.....	16
Tunks, b. by Bennett.....	1
Hilliard, b. by Rowley.....	7
M'Kone, b. by Bennett.....	1
Lancaster, b. by Rowley.....	8
Holland, not out.....	27
White, b. by Rowley.....	0
Sly, b. by Bennett.....	0
Bradeau, b. by Rowley.....	0
Edward, b. by Rowley.....	0

T. McKone, b. by Bennett	10
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Wilkinson, b. by Roberts	14
Tunks, c. by Roberts	83
SECOND INNING.	
Hilliard, b. by Rowley	3
M'Kone, b. by Rowley	2
Lancaster, run out	12
Holland, b. by Rowley	4
Sly, b. by Rowley	14
Bredau, caught out	5
White balls	2
Byes	7
	146
Two to go in.	
MARLBOROUGH CLUB.	

Weedon, b. by Hilliard 0
 Weston, daughter of 2

Palmer, b. by Hillard	10
Howell, b. by Hillard	11
Roberts, c. by Tunks	1
Bennett, hit wicket	7
Rowley, b. by Wilkinson	7
S. Weston, run out	1
Drane, c. by Holland	18
Salemon, b. by Hillard	9
Whitefield, not out	18
Bye	1
	56
SECOND INNING.	
W. Weedon, b. by Tunks	7
Weston, b. by Wilkinson	2
Palmer, hit wicket	13
Howell, b. by Wilkinson	2
Roberts, b. by Wilkinson	0
Bennett, c. by Bradash	8
Rowley, b. by Tunks	13
Weston, b. by Hillard	10
Drane, not out	5

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**ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION,
THIS DAY.**

r. G. A. LLOYD.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Colonial Tobacco, Frying Pan Horse Nails, Sad Irons, and Sundry Ironmongery.

r. J. B. BRIDGEMAN.—At his Rooms, 223, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, and Sundries.

r. ARNHEIM.—At his Repository, at 12 o'clock, 15 mares, 4 geldings, of the heavy breed, and a team of 10 oxen, Dray, Hove, Yokes, Chains, and Tarpaulin.

r. C. NEWTON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, 13 packages Glass, Tea Sets, Vases, Patent Pickers, &c.

r. J. W. COLEMAN.—At his Mart, at 12 o'clock, Freehold Premises at the corner of O'Connell and Macquarie streets, Town of Parramatta, Allotments in the Towns of Gosford and Clarence Town.

THE LEVEE.—In the list of presentations at the levee on Thursday last, published in the

SUPREMACY COURT.—The Nial Prius Court will sit to-day; Collins v. Charlesworth being the only case entered for trial before a jury. There are five common juriesmen.

JUSTICE O'NEILL.—The bench was taken on Wednesday afternoon, one of the magistrates for the day, and by Alderman Brown and Mr. J. Campbell, who had one or two cases on hand remanded from a previous day, and then the court adjourned till to-morrow on appointment; Messrs. Gilsenan and Macpherson are the magistrates for this day (Monday).

TRADE PROTECTION.—"A committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations held a meeting on Wednesday, at the Board of Trade, respecting the Australian colonies. The Lords present were:—The Earl of Kimberley, Lord Alington Grey, and Sir Edward Ryan. The committee met at half-past twelve o'clock, and sat till three—At 4.45, January 29.—We are extremely glad to hear that the Government intend to announce, on official authority, that at the meeting of the Privy Council referred to in the foregoing paragraph, the details of the measures proposed for the protection of the trade in Australia on colonies, and including the proposed duties on wool, were discussed."

in provinces from New South Wales, were usually determined upon, and having received

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held, on Friday, by Mr. Urmann, at the Australia Inn, Parramatta-street, on the body of my Shaw, aged about 50 years, when the following evidence was adduced:—Rachel Urmann, wife of the deceased, deposed that she had been about ten days residing in her house, enabling until she should receive a remittance from her husband at Port Macquarie, on Thursday morning, she complained of feeling unwell, and on Friday morning she died, but was quite able to be about as usual; she went to bed between nine and ten o'clock night, and was quite sober, having taken nothing but a portion of a pint of ale; she was not in the least intoxicated; she was the mother of six children, and was the mother of two of witnesses; her bed between her and fire in

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